Remarks

Reconsideration of this Application is respectfully requested.

Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 5-10, 14-44 are pending in the application, with claims 5, 14, 26, 30, and 36 being the independent claims. Claims 5, 6, 14, 17, and 21-23 are amended. Claims 26-44 are new. Claims 4 and 11-13 are sought to be cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter therein. These changes are believed to introduce no new matter, and their entry is respectfully requested.

Based on the above amendment and the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn.

Objections to the Specification

Background Section

The disclosure was objected to because the first two paragraphs in the background section were repeated. Applicants have amended the specification above to delete the first instance of the two paragraphs in the specification. As such, Applicants respectfully request that the objection be withdrawn.

Abstract

The abstract of the disclosure was objected to because it exceeded 150 words. Applicants respectfully submit a new abstract that overcomes the objection. As such, Applicants respectfully request that the objection be withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 21-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, "because

of inappropriate use of Trademark names." Applicants respectfully traverse the

rejection.

Applicants have amended claims 21-23 to overcome the rejection, and to more

broadly recite the claimed embodiments. In light of the amendments above, Applicants

assert that any trademark names in claims 21-23 are being properly recited under 35

U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. M.P.E.P. § 2173.05(u) states:

> The presence of a trademark or trade name in a claim is
> not, *per se*, improper under 35 U.S.C. § 112[], second
> paragraph[.] *It is important to recognize that a trademark
> or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not
> the goods themselves.*

Claim 21, as amended, does not recite any trademark names. Furthermore, any

trademark names recited in claims 22 and 23, as amended, are used to identify "a source

of goods, and not the goods themselves," which is permissible in M.P.E.P. § 2173.05(u).

Thus, Applicants assert that this rejection of claims 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second

paragraph is overcome, and respectfully request that the rejection of these claims be

reconsidered and withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claim 5

On page 3 of the Office Action, claims 5, 10, 19, and 21-23 were rejected under

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hackbarth, H, "Tiffy View Java Edition,"

Copyright 1998, downloaded from the following website link:

http://web.archive.org/web/19991106083855/http://www.tiffye/tiffye/Tiffy.html)

(hereinafter Hackbarth), in view of "Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, 3rd Edition,"

Copyright 1997 Microsoft Press (hereinafter Microsoft Press). Applicants respectfully

traverse the rejection.

Applicants assert that the Office Action does not establish a *prima facie* case of

obviousness for at least the reason that the cited art fails to teach or suggest each and

every element of the claimed embodiments of the claimed invention. (*See* M.P.E.P. §

2143). Independent claim 5, as amended, is reproduced below:

> 5.   A method for presenting document records to a user through a display interface, comprising the steps of:
>   (a)   managing a plurality of data files with a host application, the host application supporting applet execution;
>   (b)   selecting a data file from a plurality of data files;
>   (c)   *analyzing the contents of the data file for the presence of data of a first data type and a second data type*;
>   (d)   processing data of the first data type through a first applet and data of the second data type through a second applet;
>   (e)   merging and formatting the processed first and second data within the host application; and
>   (f)   displaying the merged and formatted processed first and second data.

Nowhere does Hackbarth teach or suggest analyzing the contents of the data file for the

presence of data of a first data type and a second data type, as recited in claim 5. In fact,

Applicants assert that *Hackbarth does not teach or suggest analyzing the contents of the*

data file for data at all. As stated on page 1, 1st paragraph, of Hackbarth, "TIFFY View

Java Edition is a modern, platform independent application to view and print images of

the following formats: TIFF, BMP, GIF, JPG, PNG." Page 2 of Hackbarth shows a

window having a list of files, with filename extensions such as .GIF, .TIF, .JPG, etc. Hackbarth identifies types of image files by their respective filename extensions. Therefore, Hackbarth does not *analyze the contents of the data file.*

The Office Action, on page 4, admits that Hackbarth does not specifically teach analyzing the data file for the presence of data of a first type and a second type. However, the Office Action states "it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention because such an action typically occurs in reading files having plural types of data. The benefit would have been to determine the file type and to be able to apply the necessary code steps to read and load the file." However, as described above, Hackbarth does not even teach or suggest analyzing the contents of the data file for even a first data type - Hackbarth does not analyze the contents of a data file at all. Hackbarth at most suggests using a filename extension to identify a file type, and thus does not teach or suggest analyzing the contents of the data file for data of a first data type and a second data type. Because of this, Hackbarth does not teach or suggest each and every element of claim 5.

Furthermore, Microsoft Press does not remedy the deficiencies of Hackbarth. Thus, Hackbarth and Microsoft Press, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the features of claim 5, and therefore a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Thus, for at least these reasons, independent claim 5 is patentable over Hackbarth and Microsoft Press. Furthermore, claims 10, 19, and 21-23, which depend from claim 5, are also patentable over Hackbarth and Microsoft Press, for at least these reasons, and further in view of their own features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 6-9, 14-18, and 24

On page 6 of the Office Action, claims 6-9, 14-18, and 24 were rejected under 35

U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hackbarth in view of Microsoft Press and

further in view of "TIFF, Revision 6.0 Specification," Copyright 06/03/1992, Adobe

Developers Association (hereinafter Adobe). Applicants respectfully traverse the

rejection.

As described above, claim 5 is patentable over Hackbarth and Microsoft Press.

Applicants assert that Adobe does not remedy the deficiencies of Hackbarth and

Microsoft Press. Applicants assert that independent claim 14 is also patentable over

Hackbarth, Microsoft Press, and Adobe for reasons similar to claim 5, and further in

view of its own features. Claims 6-9, which depend from independent claim 5, and

claims 15-18, and 24, which depend from independent claim 14, are also patentable over

Hackbarth, Microsoft Press, and Adobe, alone or in combination, for at least these

reasons, and further in view of their own features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully

request that the rejection of these claims be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 20

On page 12 of the Office Action, claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Hackbarth in view of Microsoft Press and further in view of

U.S. Patent No. 5,689,669 to Lynch (hereinafter Lynch). Applicants respectfully

traverse the rejection.

As described above, claim 5 is patentable over Hackbarth, Microsoft Press, and

Adobe. Applicants assert that Lynch does not remedy the deficiencies of Hackbarth,

Microsoft Press, and Adobe with respect to claim 5. Claim 20 depends indirectly from

independent claim 5. Thus, claim 20 is also patentable over Hackbarth, Microsoft Press, Adobe, and Lynch for reasons similar to claim 5, and further in view of its own features. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 20 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 25

On page 12 of the Office Action, claim 25 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hackbarth in view of Microsoft Press and further in view of Adobe and in further view of Lynch. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

As described above, claim 14 is patentable over Hackbarth, Microsoft Press, and Adobe. Applicants assert that Lynch does not remedy the deficiencies of Hackbarth, Microsoft Press, and Adobe with respect to claim 14. Claim 25 depends indirectly from independent claim 14. Thus, claim 25 is also patentable over Hackbarth, Microsoft Press, Adobe, and Lynch for reasons similar to claim 14, and further in view of its own features. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 25 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

New Claims 26-35

Applicants note that new claims 26-29 are system claims that correspond to claims 5, 6, 19, and 20, and are therefore patentable over the art of record for at the least the reasons cited herein with respect to claims 5, 6, 19, and 20, and further in view of their own features. Applicants also note that new claims 30-35 are system claims that correspond to claims 14-17, 24, and 25, and are therefore patentable over the art of record for at the least the reasons cited herein with respect to claims 14-17, 24, and 25, and further in view of their own features. Applicants also assert that new claims 36-44

are patentable over the art of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that

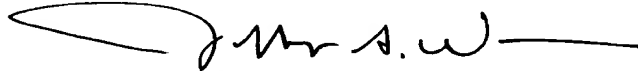new claims 26-44 be passed to allowance.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of objection and rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicants believe that a full and complete reply has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment and Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX P.L.L.C.

Jeffrey S. Weaver
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 45,608

Date: ___May 17, 2005___

1100 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-3934
(202) 371-2600

368327_3.DOC